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House.

The country has already discovered that

the Grover clover is a poor quality of rag-

weed.

What a boon a Harrison administration

and a Tom Reed Congress would be to the

American people!

The President is for the Canadian coal

trust that is to be, and in favor of the

Sugar Trust that is.

And yet there is ground to hope that the

Democratic Congress cannot agree to repeal

the McKinley law.

The President, as the much consecrated

one, seems to have mistaken the Nova Scotia

coal syndicate for the altar of his coun-

try.

The Debs insurrection did not shrink the

loans of the New York banks, but the Demo-

cratic tariff wrangle cut them down a mil-

lion last week.

If a Democratic gentleman from Georgia

should suddenly rise in the House of Rep-

resentatives now and ask "Where are we

at?" who could answer him?

A few hundred first-class places would be

a powerful argument just now for the Pres-

ident to use on Congress; but, alas! he dis-

posed of them during the pendency of the

bill repealing the Sherman purchase act.

There are not a hundred men in Indiana,

outside of the faithful ranks of the post-

masters, who will say that they have not

had enough of the Democratic Congress

and a much consecrated Democratic Pres-

ident.

Debs is of the opinion that he will never

take part in another strike. He is prob-

ably right for reasons, one of which is

connected with federal courts and another

with that impressive fact that enough's

enough.

All of the States of the Argentine Repub-

lic except one are bankrupt, while the na-

tional paper money passes for only one-

third of its face value. Still we have a few

men in this country who are shouting for

that kind of money.

It is suggested that the Pullman mono-

poly may be broken by State and federal

legislation compelling railroads to equip

their own passenger trains and prohibit

the subletting of the sleeping-car service

to any private company or individual.

It will hardly do to speak of the Japa-

nese as barbarians or heathen because

of their wholesale slaughter of their Chi-

nese enemies. The implement of war that

caused the destruction was one of the

latest inventions of Christian civilization.

If the Journal does not misunderstand

the esteemed Mr. Debs it was Mr. Pull-

man and the railroad companies who or-

ganized the late strike just for the sake

of getting him (Debs) in jail. But if the

Journal understands the facts Debs is

mistaken.

The Washington Post thinks Indiana is

just discovering what a sham and fraud

Daniel W. Voorhees is. The Post is mis-

taken. Indiana has been "on to" him for

a long time, but it never said anything

while the rest of the country was willing

to accept him as a statesman.

The fact that several Indiana Democratic

members, including Mr. Bynum, believe

that it is better to pass the Senate bill

rather than put the matter over, forces

one to the painful conclusion that the In-

diana statesmen have not heard the heavy

boom of the Sentinel's broadside.

Before President Cleveland consents to

act as mediator between China and Japan

he should exact pledges that those coun-

tries will not treat him like a baseball

umpire. His unhappy experience as would-

be mediator between the House and Sen-

ate should have taught him caution.

"Has any member of the conference com-

mittee a letter from the President in his

pocket?" inquired Senator Voorhees when

he had rapped those antagonists to order

on Saturday. The Journal is pleased to find

that the senator Senator, with all his trou-

bles, has not given himself up to inconsol-

able grief.

An unprecedented cotton crop in pros-

pect, following three of the largest known,

has overstocked the market and caused a

decline in prices, yet the Atlanta Consti-

tution deludes itself with the idea that the

decline is because gold is going up. A

gold dollar could never be hired for so

low a rate of interest as now.

The correspondents of several papers

which are sustaining the President speak

of the interference of the President with

tariff legislation, which certainly is of a

most remarkable character. He has fol-

lowed up the Wilson letter by practically

making himself the dictator of the House

members of the conference committee and

declaring to members of that branch that

they must adhere to the Wilson bill or stand for free coal and ores to the bitter end. It is well understood that Secretary Carlisle, with whom the President should confer in this matter, leans toward the Senate, with whose committee he has often been in consultation. Instead of doing this, Secretary Gresham has become, with Secretary Lamont, the adviser of the President, and the two whistle with the wind to make themselves solid with the autocrat. The power of the President over the House Democrats is illustrated by the fact that when it was made known to the President that Representative Springer was circulating a petition for signers to call a caucus, Tuesday, he was called off, and several members who had signed desired to withdraw their names unless the date of the meeting should be postponed. By other means, and by means which no other President would ever have dreamed of resorting to, Mr. Cleveland is desperately endeavoring to bring the Democrats in the House to firmly face the Senate and fight the executive's battle to the end.

## THE DEMOCRATIC WRANGLE.

The Democratic Senate, with two or three exceptions, will insist on its tariff bill; the President will insist upon free coal, and the House is divided between the two. A majority of the Democrats being eager to vote for the Senate bill if the President would let them, so eager are they to be rid of the matter and go home. Such is the Democratic situation regarding tariff legislation in Washington. Between the President and the Gorman coalition the contention is more determined now than a week ago. They have clinched for a death struggle. The two or three Senators who would be with the President must vote with the Gorman following or defeat the passage of any bill. There is no reason to believe that the Senate conferees will yield to the free coal demand or the reciprocal, coal pretext of the President, because to do so would be to make certain the defeat of any tariff legislation. As it is, the Democrats in the Senate have just enough votes to pass their bill. A change in that bill affecting coal or sugar in conference would insure its defeat in the Senate. That fact is admitted by all except the President, who is too thoroughly engaged to realize that the last thing which a half dozen Democratic Senators will do is to do his bidding. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Herald, an administration paper, makes the situation in the Senate very clear when he says that three Democratic Senators—Brice, Gorman and Smith—are protectionists, and really prefer the McKinley law, and that a half dozen more Democratic Senators are "protectionists in spots"—Camden, Faulkner, Morgan and Pugh, when it comes to coal and ore, and Caffery and Blanchard, when it comes to sugar. The sugar schedule seems to be the one to which the House Democrats are most hostile, while the President would be very glad to sign a bill containing the Senate sugar schedule if he could secure free coal for the Nova Scotia coal syndicate. That is, all of these free-traders, including the President, are protectionists in spots in that they are looking out for special favors. The 22 Democrats in the House are the uncertain element in the wrangle. They would gladly vote for the Wilson bill, and there is reason to believe that a majority of them would now vote for the Senate bill if they could reach it and get a vote upon an instruction to the House conferees. Such is the situation. It looks as if it must be the Senate bill or nothing. But it is a sorry spectacle that Democratic statesmen are making of themselves.

## IDA WELLS'S WORK.

The crusade of the young colored woman, Ida Wells, in England, in behalf of her race in the United States, has an importance and significance which whites in the South are beginning to see. At the outset they ridiculed her efforts and brushed the thought of her aside with all the careless contempt they feel for the negro who protests against their unjust and tyrannical authority over him. They knew that an unknown colored woman speaking in public would not be listened to by people of standing and influence in their own locality, no matter what her theme, and they could not comprehend that the case might be different elsewhere. They reckoned without consideration of the fact that in England there is little race prejudice against people of African blood, and that an intelligent negro is likely to be listened to with respect, if his topic is interesting. Miss Wells's subject was interesting to Englishmen for more than one reason. They had heard of the oppression of blacks by the whites of the South, and were ready to hear the story from one of the oppressed people, but there was a more personal and practical reason still for their attention. Englishmen are constantly studying this country with a view, on the part of capitalists, to investment, and, on the part of workmen, to the establishment of homes. Both classes are most desirable as citizens, and that part of the country which secures them as residents and investors is fortunate. But they are cautious people, and take no steps without due investigation. When they learn that negroes of the South are shot down and hanged and even burned at the stake on mere suspicion of having committed crime, and are refused legal protection and the right of self-defense, they hesitate to go into such a lawless region and where social conditions are so disturbed. The Englishman is a respecter of law above all things, and is unable to understand why a black man should not have the benefits as well as a white man. Miss Wells lectured before all classes of people; her lectures were printed, and she was interviewed at length by English newspapers, so that her story was widely circulated, and eventually, from the comments on it, created a deep impression. When the Southern press woke to the situation it began the defense of the region she assailed by calling her a "nigger," attacking her private character and circulating the stories in England. This not proving effective, they asserted that she was acting as agent for a great Western land company and that she was animated by purely mercenary motives. But they could not and do not deny the truth of her charges. Her purpose is to form a league

whose mission shall be to secure legal justice and equality for negroes. Alone she may not be able to accomplish much, but hers is a move in the right direction, and she will undoubtedly be followed by others of her color working in the same cause. When intelligent and educated negroes devote themselves to the defense and the elevation of their race, and to creating a sentiment in their favor, the result must be good. Even the hide-bound Southerner must eventually succumb to outside pressure and the progress of new ideas.

## A FACT TO BE GRASPED.

The professional agitator and those who derive their misfortune from him insist that the courts and the executives with the police and military power, have interposed to break Debs embargoes and tie-ups in the interest of the railroad managers and capitalists. Those who will give a few minutes' intelligent consideration to the matter will see that such assumptions are false and ridiculous. If railroads were mills and factories and not a public necessity the police would not be called out in case of strikes unless it were necessary to prevent the destruction of property. To tie up railroads in the manner Mr. Debs in his late dispatches was wont to qualify as "tight" means to stop the traffic which feeds a nation and sustains employment and industry. Such a tie-up would result in industrial death and would soon bring want and distress to millions of people. It was interstate commerce in behalf of which the judicial and executive officers interposed. It was not that engines were "killed," but that thousands of people were stopped in cars to suffer on switches in small places or in large towns without money to purchase food. It was because, in the words of Debs, "ice and milk were out of sight" as to price that the civil authorities called upon the military to clear the tracks, and the end that ice and milk and food might reach hundreds of thousands of poor people as well as a few hundred "capitalists." If the strike simply affected the output of a factory in which only the disagreeing employers and employees were concerned no court would have issued injunctions. It was because the Debsites undertook to strangle the commerce which is the life blood of the people, and not because they interfered with the private business of railroad corporations that the courts issued injunctions and marshals were sent to serve them.

As this topic is sure to be much talked about, and as the worker of the jawsmith variety and the vote-seeking demagogue on false issues are sure to present the late conflict as one between labor and railroad capital instead of between the Debsites and the traffic and commerce of the people, it is of first importance to cling to the fact that the Debs insurrection to paralyze traffic was a crime against the people for whom government has been instituted, and that it was in the interest of the people and not of railroad managers as such that the legal powers of that government were invoked to defeat the Debsites.

## POPULIST INCONSISTENCY.

It should not be forgotten that when Senator Stewart declined to vote against the sugar differential, he not only voted for a trust which takes more money out of the pockets of the people than any other, but he voted a tax of \$90,000,000 upon sugar and at the same time threw away the chance of defeating the two bills which have put wool on the free list, by which 19 cents a pound will be lost on \$90,000,000 pounds of wool to the producers, or \$9,000,000, and the prospects of the passage of which have reduced the value of sheep in the United States over \$40,000,000. Had Mr. Stewart voted with the Republicans on the differential it is asserted that both tariff bills would have been lost, in which event this \$90,000,000 of shrinkage in the sheep industry would have been partially recovered and all regained next year. All farmers may be said to be interested in the sheep industry, and every farming township in two-thirds of the States would have been benefited. But when Mr. Stewart refused to vote against the "differential" he did all that he could to fix the \$90,000,000 of sugar tax upon all the consumers and the loss of \$70,000,000 to the wool industry upon thousands of farmers. He did this to get even with those who will not vote to coin less than 50 cents' worth of silver bullion owned by a limited number of capitalists into a legal-tender silver dollar without cost. A million men are interested in the sheep industry as owners, while not 50,000 own silver mines, and not three times that number work in silver mines. By the free coinage of silver, a few thousand silver-mine owners, some of whom are now very rich, would be made very much richer and many would be made millionaires, while few others, taking the most favorable view of it, could be benefited. And yet this Senator Stewart, claiming to be a Populist, refused to give his vote to promote the defeat of a bill which in two items takes \$130,000,000 from the masses and the farmers.

## THE KALSER'S MAD DRIVE.

The Bergen Post tells a remarkable story of a mad drive taken by the Emperor recently from Voss to Stalheim, a distance of about twenty-one miles, which he made in two and a half hours, and two hours less than the usual time. The temperature was 36 degrees in the shade. The Emperor took the reins at the start and stopped but once on the way. The coachman, Evertsen, says that the Kaiser was the most terrible ride of his life, and that half the time he was sure he would be killed just to tell the truth, he was killing the horses and he expected to see them go down at any moment in the last half hour. He added that all the money in the world would not induce him to go driving again with the Emperor.

## Tut, Tut.

Physicians all agree that a woman should as much as possible keep her legs on a level with the rest of the body, and occasional inducements in that mannish trick of the Kalsers is a very bad thing.

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existence of such a feeling, but by the time the ex-pupils get the \$12,000 purchase money for the new addition paid the sentiment will no doubt be much more intense.

The amateur archaeologists of central New York who announce the discovery of Indian coins dated fifty years before the landing of Columbus are likely to suffer embarrassment unless they can explain how the American savages became acquainted with the Roman calendar.

As Debs looks at the matter now he would not have had that strike take place for the world; and no doubt he is sincere. The man who thinks he is in a position to be a czar and the man who is out of jail on bond occupy very different points of view.

The Honolulu commissioners on their way to Washington decline to state what sort of a cat they have in their diplomatic bag, but since they admit that it is not a petition to restore Queen Lili it may be considered settled that it is not a black cat.

A Pennsylvania woman who has been blind for several years has suddenly had her sight restored by the operation of the faith cure. If she could only transfer her faith to the blind gentlemen at Washington she would be her country's benefactor.

The longer it is considered the more it appears that the School Board's hasty real estate transaction is not so much a purchase as a sale.

A. I. C., Chesterfield: The Populists all voted for the repeal of the Sherman purchase act.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease is said to be an adept at hypnotism. This explains Mr. Lease.

They are speaking of Messrs. Cleveland and Hill now as the heavenly twins.

One thing shows plainly through Debs's Terre Haute speech—he wishes he hadn't.

## HUBBLES IN THE AIR.

At the Summer Resort.

"How does the thermometer stand?" asked the summer girl.

"It doesn't stand hereabouts," replied the summer young man. "The proprietor has fixed it so as to lie to the extent of about ten degrees."

## In True Sympathy.

"My sympathies," said the effervescent young woman, "are altogether with the dear Japanese."

"So are our hired girls," responded the matron. "She believes all China should be eternally smashed."

## A Reasoner.

"Tommy," said Mrs. Figg, "you have not washed the back of your neck. You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

"I don't see why I should be ashamed of it," replied Tommy.

"But other people can."

"They can't unless I turn my back on them. And you always told me it was impolite to do that."

## Effect of Fear.

"Snakes kin charm birds, and no mistake," said the man with the ginger beard.